

GETS A HEARING ON MONDAY

Transmississippi Bill a Special Order Before the Ways and Means Committee.

ALLISON'S INTEREST JUST AROUSED

Chairman of the Senate Committee Gives Assurance of His Willingness to Advocate a Greater Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Chairman Dingley of the house ways and means committee, after an extended conference with President Wadsworth of the Transmississippi and International Exposition association, has set apart Monday morning for a hearing on the senate bill. This result has not been accomplished without considerable hard work on the part of Messrs. Wadsworth and Mercer, who have rounded up matters to such an extent that a favorable result is almost certain. Before holding his conference with Chairman Dingley the president of the exposition had a long conference with Chairman Allison of the senate appropriations committee, to whom he explained in minute detail the plans and purposes of the exposition. He showed Mr. Allison that \$250,000 would have to be appropriated by the United States before the exposition could realize any portion of the \$10,000 appropriated by the Iowa legislature for preliminary work on the Iowa holdings. This was news to the senator, who had no conception of the magnitude which the exposition is assuming. After going over the subject very fully, Mr. Allison gave Mr. Wadsworth assurance that he would endeavor to increase the amount of the appropriation to \$250,000, suggesting that \$75,000 be appropriated for buildings and \$175,000 for the government exhibit and expenses attaching thereto.

This strong show of friendliness on the part of Senator Allison for the bill acted as a tonic upon the spirits of President Wadsworth, who for a time was at a loss to know just exactly what was best to be done in view of the complicated situation. After this conference with Allison it was comparatively easy to make headway with Chairman Dingley, who finally agreed to make the senate exposition bill a special order before the committee for Monday morning. President Wadsworth will go before the full committee on that occasion, and will put before it the plan and scope of the enterprise, which is broader and more comprehensive than the exposition of 1893. He will fortify himself with the Iowa bill appropriating the amount above named and considerable other material for which he has telegraphed to Chairman Dingley that he is not averting according to the increasing appropriation carried by the bill. He still holds out, however, for a stipulated amount to be raised by the people of Omaha and the western border government appropriation becomes available, and it is thought \$250,000 will be named as the sum to be raised by the exposition association.

President Wadsworth is expected to arrive Monday and at once to put his shoulder to the wheel. Nebraska will be represented in Washington next week by a number of its strongest lawyers. John M. Woolworth will be here for the Omaha exposition. He has been asked to represent Nebraska on Tuesday. Ex-Senator Manderson will also be here to argue the sugar bounty cases, and there will be several lesser legal light-comers who will have business before the supreme court and departments. Three briefs have been filed in the Omaha bridge cases, John P. Dillon and John M. Thurston for the appellants, and George A. Mendenhall, ex-solicitor for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, for the respondents. M. A. Low and Robert Mather, who George T. Peck and Burton Hanson have presented a brief for the Milwaukee. By agreement of counsel, both cases will be argued and submitted as one.

A special court martial is appointed to meet at West Point tomorrow for the trial of prisoners. Captain William F. Spurlin, Twenty-first infantry, is president of the board. Captain John L. Tiernan, Twenty-third artillery, and Philip G. Wales, assistant surgeon, are detailed as members of examining board, convened for Monday morning. Leave of absence for two months is granted Captain Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth infantry. The secretary of war today notified Congress that Perkins had been promoted to the rank of major, and that the military cadet from the Eleventh district will graduate in June, 1897, and asked him to name a successor. Perkins has sent notice that his examination will be held at Cherokee on May 29 next.

NO ACTION ON RECIPROCITY.
Republicans on the Ways and Means Committee Decide Adversely.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—No action toward a revival of the reciprocity scheme will be taken by the house, according to a decision made today by the republican members of the ways and means committee, who held a caucus today and discussed the whole question. They agreed to report to the house the testimony on the reciprocity policy taken by the committee during the past few days, but to not recommend any legislation on the matter by this congress. The reciprocity scheme in connection with the tariff, which the republicans think it inadvisable to take up until a general tariff revision is begun.

Taken to the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The district court of appeals today allowed the writ of error to the United States supreme court asked for by counsel for Elverson R. Chapman, the New York stock broker, convicted for having refused to answer questions propounded by the senate sugar trust investigation committee. The writ will be heard by the supreme court next term, as a motion to advance it on the docket will be made.

Renewal of an Old Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The senate committee on commerce, which has the river and harbor bill under consideration, devoted today to hearing arguments on the respective merits of San Pedro and Santa Monica to become the deep water harbor near Los Angeles, Cal.

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HOUSE REJECTS THE WAR CLAIMS.

Poor Prospects for This Class of Measures this Session.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The net result of five hours work on the private calendar to the house today was the passage of four pension bills, one to pension the widow of Rear Admiral Foote, at \$50 per month; the rejection of a bill to retire a hospital steward as a second lieutenant of cavalry and the passage of a bill to claim less than \$500. The latter was the first war claim brought before the house for consideration and naturally provoked a general debate on the policy of paying war claims. It drew from Mr. Mahon, chairman of the war claims committee, Mr. Walker, Mr. Michal and Mr. Evans eloquent pleas for the payment of the findings of the court of claims. Mr. Mahon argued that these claims should be paid or the court abolished. Barring the cotton claims, he asserted, that \$200,000 would pay them, while Mr. Ray thought \$600,000 would not meet them. Politics of course were injected into the debate before it was finally adjourned. It was a hotly contested one between Mr. Dockery and Mr. Grosvenor. Mr. Dockery occupied Speaker Crisp, and Mr. Sayers, the chairman of the appropriations committee, the last features of the day. "I want to say here in his presence," said Mr. Mahon, "that I honor the present speaker, Thomas B. Reed, and I am proud to be like a lion in the path of members on both sides of the political aisle who have been pressing bills carrying large sums of money for private pension bills. I am sorry for attempting to vindicate the history and career of the democratic party. He said the real question at issue now was not the desecration of the graves of the dead, but the government to pay them at this time."

"You are," said he, addressing the democratic side, "paralyzed by your own utter inefficiency. The government is the only feature that will save him from future contumely—that when the bill to repeal the tariff law was presented to him, he said: 'My name shall never disgrace its pages.'"

"You," he continued, "are attempting to do a thing which is as much as to say that \$250,000 of the public debt with the one that borrowed \$200,000,000 and now trembles each day lest the telegraph brings the news that the gold standard is drifting across the water." (Applause.)

At 5 o'clock the house took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to private pension bills. The question of granting to officers' widows larger pensions than private soldiers was discussed in the house tonight for the first time since the passage of the pension law. The bill was finally favorably acted upon, with an amendment making the rate \$50 per month.

HANCOCK STATUS TO BE UNVEILED.

Ceremony Will Be the Occasion of an Imposing Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Colonel William J. Wilson, corps of engineers, who for a long time has been the personal representative of Secretary Lamont, is making arrangements for the dedication of the equestrian statue of General Hancock in this city about the middle of next month. The statue is entirely completed, and was placed in position on its granite pedestal in the reservation at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Seventh streets yesterday.

The statue is enveloped in a canvas covering that will not be permanently removed until the day set apart for its formal opening. It will be temporarily removed a few days, however, long enough to permit inspection of the statue by the national commission charged with its erection. The commission consists of Messrs. Lamont, Secretary of War, and Messrs. Sherman, Secretary of the Interior, and Messrs. Wilson and Cockrell of Missouri. Their inspection is for the purpose of seeing that the sculptor, Mr. Elliott, has done his work in strict accordance with his contract with the government. This action is preliminary to the formal acceptance of the statue and the payment of the sculptor's bill.

Colonel Wilson says that the arrangements for the dedication have not yet been fully completed, although it had been planned that the statue should be placed in position between the 10th and 15th of May. It is settled that the dedication will be made the occasion of a most imposing military demonstration, in connection with a bill to pension troops at Washington barracks and at Fort Meyer, the National guard of the District, all the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veterans legion and the Second Army corps will participate.

FIRST MEN TO ANSWER THE CALL.

President Cleveland Receives the Nation's First Defenders.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—By special arrangement, President Cleveland received the visiting First Defenders of the Nation today. The reception took place in the east room of the White House. The president, who had responded promptly to the first call for troops for the defense of the capital, Judge P. P. Dewese of the Washington bar, representing the local citizens' committee of reception, made a short address to the president in behalf of the old soldiers. He said that the 130 men who were with him constituted nearly all the survivors of that noble band of 630 soldiers who were the first to respond to the president's call for troops at the very outbreak of the war.

President Cleveland said he was very glad of the opportunity to welcome veterans with a record as worthy as theirs and felicitate them on being able to leave the memory of a record to posterity. There were duties in time of peace as well as in time of war and the country could confidently expect men with records such as theirs had been would do their duty equally well in time of peace. In closing he said he was pleased to take them into his own hands. The Defenders were then individually introduced to the president and each received a cordial greeting.

Oklahoma to Have Greer County.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Lacey bill for the reorganization of Greer county, claimed by both Oklahoma and Texas, and which was the subject of a recent decision by the supreme court, was favorably acted upon by the house judiciary committee today. The bill organizes the county as Greer county, Oklahoma, with Mangum as the county seat, and authorizes the governor of Oklahoma to appoint the usual county officers. It provides for the transfer of public buildings and records, and establishes the county seat. The bill also provides that acts of the courts while the county was considered a part of Texas be valid.

ANTICIPATED A SENSATION

Senate Galleries Crowded to Hear Senator Hill Complete His Speech.

CAME FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE

Senators Allen and Gear Indulge in a Lively Tilt Over the Introduction of the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The debate on the bond resolution proceeded today, Mr. Hill continuing his speech in opposition, which is not yet completed. Mr. Gear supported the proposition to invest the public debt in proving attractive to the public, the galleries being crowded throughout the day.

An exciting episode occurred late in the day concerning Pacific railroad affairs. Mr. Gear, chairman of the Pacific railroad funding bill, presented a bill proposing an adjustment of the railroad debt. This led Mr. Allen to criticize the committee for alleged partiality to "Collier P. Huntington and his lobby." A bitter personal altercation between Mr. Gear and Mr. Allen followed, during which Mr. Allen declared that Mr. Gear had uttered a "falsehood" concerning General Weaver of Iowa.

Mr. Gear called Mr. Allen to order and demanded that his words be taken down. Mr. Allen was obliged to take his seat, but motioned by Mr. Faulkner was allowed to proceed in order.

To avoid a struggle for precedence the senate adjourned until 10 o'clock. Mr. Gear then introduced the resolution directing the secretary of the interior to open the Uncompagne Indian reservation without further delay, the understanding being that the bond resolution should come up at 2 o'clock as unfinished business.

After Mr. Brown had spoken for the resolution he sought to take his seat, but Mr. Gorman asked that action be deferred, owing to the absence of Mr. Vilas, who desired to be heard. This brought on a warm colloquy. Mr. Aldrich said it must be clear that there was "something behind these efforts to delay and this persistence in putting off votes."

Mr. Gorman responded that it was the first intimation coming from a distinguished senator on the other side of the chamber that delays in public business were occurring. He surrendered control as gracefully as possible to the government. Mr. Gorman, "and we had hoped business would be pushed along. We have observed with wonder that the senators in control have not moved out of their seats for some time."

Mr. Wolcott protested against making the resolution "the foot ball of party politics." It had dragged for three weeks, while it ought to have been passed long ago.

"The senator understands, and the country understands," said Mr. Aldrich, in response to Mr. Gorman, "that neither of the great parties of the country is in a position to do anything but to put off votes. Mr. Gorman insisted that the control of committees gave control of the senate."

"Does that control permit a tariff bill to be brought up and then to be put off?" Mr. Chandler, but Mr. Gorman parried the question. Mr. Vilas then proceeded with a speech opposing the tariff bill.

HILL RESUMES HIS SPEECH.
At 2 o'clock the bond resolution was brought up and Mr. Hill resumed his speech in opposition. The galleries were crowded in anticipation of a resumption of the debate.

Mr. Hill's speech. He had before him several volumes, including Senator Sherman's messages. The case will be closely followed up by the representatives of the United States, who will take the customary steps to maintain the interests of an American citizen. The case will be closely followed up by the representatives of the United States, who will take the customary steps to maintain the interests of an American citizen.

Referring to the Wilson bill, Mr. Hill said he had sought to change some of the extreme features of that measure. It passed, however, as the great measure of tariff reform. "That bill," he went on, "as conceded by its friends and enemies, does not produce enough revenue to meet the expenses of the government. I wish my name had framed a bill so fair, so reasonable, so conservative that no question could have been raised to its producing sufficient revenue. It had been two years in the hands of the senate, but it had not prevailed then, as they are trying to prevail now."

Mr. Hill declared that with revenues insufficient to meet government expenses bonds were imperative. Certainly, then, the democratic party should at least defend the cause of the government. He spoke of the treasury in issuing bonds. It was not for the democratic party to join in the political assaults of populist and republican senators against bond issues.

When at one point Mr. Hill was interrupted by the remark of Mr. Allen that the democratic party was dead, the New York senator paid a glowing tribute to his party, declaring that it would live on to uphold its principles regardless of the action of a few misguided men. The senator declared that if his investigation was made the administration would emerge from it without a stain and to the discomfiture of those who voted against the government. He spoke of the "dishonesty" written on its face.

Speaking of President Cleveland's message concerning bonds, Mr. Hill said it was made necessary by a great emergency. It is making speeches against syndicates while refusing to pass laws to end those syndicates.

CUT SHORT FOR THE DAY.

Mr. Hill yielded for the introduction of a bill, which, however, led to an animated debate and closed Mr. Hill's remarks for the day.

Mr. Gear, chairman of the committee on Pacific roads, presented a committee substitute for all bills proposing a settlement of the Pacific railroad debts. Mr. Allen thereupon called a recess, and Mr. Gear said that Collier P. Huntington and his lobby had been here to influence legislation, and no invitation had been sent to the patrons of the roads.

Mr. Gear hotly rejoined that the senator (Allen) had no right to impugn the motives of the committee or himself, its chairman. The secretary read the committee should send for Tom, Dick and Harry all over the country.

Mr. Allen said he had seen Collier P. Huntington and his lobbyists occupying all the seats in the committee room and "lording it over the committee."

Mr. Gear, flushed with face, said he would not suggest whether the Nebraska senator represented or misrepresented the great state of Nebraska. He had known him for thirty years and knew the sort of political affiliations he was used to.

This brought Mr. Allen forward in an explanation of his party affiliations. He had voted for Lincoln and Grant. When Mr. Allen spoke of his voting in 1892 for General Weaver for president, a sensational episode was precipitated.

Mr. Gear interrupted to state General Weaver stood for the confiscation of railroad property, the telegraph and telephone and the issuance of paper to pay for it.

Mr. Allen responded with a glowing eulogy of General Weaver, whereupon Mr. Gear broke out in a loud laugh and retreated to the cloak rooms. Mr. Allen protested against this rule "guffaw," declaring that while brought up among the coyotes he was taught better manners than that.

ACCUSATIONS OF FALSEHOOD.
"And the senator cannot stand up here and utter falsehoods and go unwhipped," proceeded Mr. Allen.

Mr. Gear immediately interrupted, calling Mr. Allen a liar and demanding that his words be taken down.

Mr. Allen was compelled to take his seat, pending a determination of the protest. Few senators were present, and Mr. Gear called for a quorum, which brought fifty-five senators to the chamber. The president pro tem, Mr. Frye, directed that the objection be sustained and the bill postponed until eight o'clock, the committee was convinced that at certain seasons the water would fall to twenty-eight feet unless the dams were built to a greater height.

Mr. Endicott was asked if he thought the canal would be a danger to the United States in case of war. He replied that in the event of war with a nation like Great Britain the government would be obliged to abandon the canal. It might solve the problem by blowing up the locks. From a military point of view the canal was desirable.

STANDS BY HIS ESTIMATES

Cost of the Nicaragua Canal Will Reach the Commission's Figures.

LOOKED CAREFULLY OVER THE GROUND

United States Could Not Hope to Hold that Waterway Against the Naval Strength of Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Nicaragua canal commission, which visited the isthmus last summer, presented some features of its estimate of the cost of the canal. The commission on isthmus canal and foreign commerce today. Engineer Mordcaio T. Endicott, U. S. N., a member of the commission, was the witness. He recounted the statements by Hon. Warner Miller and Engineer Menocal of the canal company that the investigations by the commission had been of a cursory nature. The board was in Nicaragua forty-two days and spent thirty-four days in actual field work. Except in one important detail the plan of Engineer Menocal seemed to the commission feasible. While the company's plan contemplated a canal twenty-eight feet deep, the commission was convinced that at certain seasons the water would fall to twenty-eight feet unless the dams were built to a greater height.

Mr. Endicott was asked if he thought the canal would be a danger to the United States in case of war. He replied that in the event of war with a nation like Great Britain the government would be obliged to abandon the canal. It might solve the problem by blowing up the locks. From a military point of view the canal was desirable.

The present value of all the work done by the company, Mr. Endicott estimated at half a million. Its harbor at Greytown was in bad condition, and not much of value remained. Portions of the work would have to be removed. The company's five dredges were sunk in the harbor and were obstructions. His estimate of the value of the company's property, when in good condition, was \$1,250,000.

He did not believe the canal could be built for \$55,000,000 (the company's estimate) even conceding Mr. Menocal's plans to be feasible. The question being asked whether, if a government were willing to invest \$55,000,000 for the canal, it would be advisable to begin work at once, the engineer replied that the government should make more satisfactory estimates before proceeding forward. It was most important that sufficient hydraulic figures be secured, and it was also possible that further investigation would result in a lower estimate of cost.

In the afternoon the canal hearings were continued. Mr. Endicott explained the plans for Obispo dam and said that the dam would be a great improvement to the canal. Mr. Noble of Chicago, the civilian member of the committee, explained how the commission had made up its estimates of the cost of the work by consultation with contractors. In the United States accustomed to handle work of the same character. About \$25,000,000 of the additional cost over the company's estimate would be found by the commission, which the commission thought necessary. Mr. Noble thought the estimate of Nicaragua more realistic than that of the Mississippi bottom.

In reply to a question from Chairman Hays, Mr. Noble said there had been no conversation with Nicaragua officials regarding their willingness to have the United States government assume control of the work. With the modifications proposed by the board he had no question that the canal would be a commercial success.

AMUSEMENTS.
Stuart Robson opened a short engagement last night at Boyd's, presenting a three-act comedy by F. C. Burnard called "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" to an audience of fair size.

It is borne in upon even the most ardent of Mr. Robson's admirers that this is a vehicle for his peculiar gift of fun-making, in no way worthy of his genius. Conceivably a risky French farce, strained through that delicate medium, London Punch, and the comedy of "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past" is apparent. Not even Mr. Robson can make it funny. The company, like the star, is too good to waste its sweetness on the desert air.

At Creighton hall last night an "at home" was given by the Creighton Theater Dramatic Society, which is a committee in one act, by S. T. Smith, was remarkably well rendered by the following members of the high school's junior class.

Following the two comedies, a dance of a dozen numbers was enjoyed until midnight.

Today Mr. Stuart Robson, the eminent comedian, will close his present engagement at Boyd's theater by giving two performances at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m. The prices will be 75 cents and \$1 on the first floor and 50 cents and 75 cents in the balcony, and the regular evening performance at 8 p. m. will range from \$1.50 down. The comedy, "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past," will be the bill at both performances.

Jolly Nellie McHenry, in her cyclo-comedy, "The Bicycle Girl," a funny conglomeration of humor, ludicrously intermingled with pretty dances, catchy songs and original music, proven conclusively that the author has struck the popular fancy and seems to know what the people want. This popular comedienne and an able company of fun makers comes to Boyd's theater for an engagement of three days, commencing with a matinee Sunday afternoon. The sale of seats will open this morning at 9 o'clock at the regular prices of the house. From present indications Miss McHenry will play to good business. The members of the various wheel clubs of the city will turn out numerously to witness Miss McHenry's performance on Monday night.

The Epworth league of Trinity Methodist church gave a musical entertainment at Boyd's theater last evening, which packed the auditorium to the doors. It was an Easter celebration, "Hosanna," sung by the North Omaha Choral society, "The Midnight," by Mr. Higgins and Miss Roeder, with chorus, and the solo selection, "The Song of the Sea," by Miss Wedge, Chamberlain and Tuttle, were well received. The "Trial and Rejection," of which Miss Roeder, Mr. Higgins and Miss Chamberlain sang, with chorus, was one of the best features of the evening. "The Crucifixion" was excellently rendered by Miss Wedge, with a responsive chorus by the North Omaha Choral society. The second portion of the program consisted of "The Resurrection," sung by the choral society, with solo parts by Misses Wedge, Chamberlain, and Mrs. Schram, and Messrs. Bradley, Price and Moore.

The Creighton offers "The Old Lime Kiln" for the four nights of the coming week, commencing with a matinee Sunday afternoon. This production is the latest emanation from the pen of C. T. Dazey, whose successful play, "In Old Kentucky," has been one of the greatest popular successes of recent years. The company presenting "The Old Lime Kiln" is headed by the well known comedienne, Kate Putnam, who has appeared

here frequently with other attractions. A feature of the production will be the elaborate scenic investiture, many of the natural beauties of Yellowstone National park being reproduced.

The engagement of Nellie McHenry in her new farce, "The Bicycle Girl," will begin at Boyd's theater, popular price matinee on Sunday afternoon and matinee until Tuesday night. Seats are now on sale.

Vouch for Mosley.
LINCOLN, April 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: We, the undersigned, cheerfully vouch for the general reputation for truth and veracity of Comrade J. W. Mosley of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Milford, Neb. We, furthermore, believe that he is actuated by the best of motives in seeking to alleviate the condition of the sick inmates at the home, and do, ourselves, testify to the fact that the facilities for the comfortable bedridden patients and others are far from the best, and that much might be done in the way of improvement.

JOHN RESH,
J. M. WAGONER.

Western Patents Granted.
WASHINGTON, April 17.—(Special.)—Patents have been issued as follows: Nebraska—Thomas Dowd, Omaha, sending box; Stephen W. Keedle, and others, Lincoln, elgar mold; George C. Phillips, Kimball, reel carrier.

Iowa—Wheeler, Harry, Jr., Muscatine, flashing; Ruel B. Franklin, Fort Madison, corn cutter and shaker; Thomas B. Ellis, Des Moines, wrench; Christian E. Hillebrand, Le Mars, sawing machine; William S. Martin, Des Moines county, mechanical whip.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.
J. E. Boyd is in Chicago.

A. D. Clark of Deawood is among the hotel arrivals.

Miss Henrietta Vaders, New York City, is a Barker guest.

Stewart Thurston and Mrs. Thurston have gone to Washington.

C. W. Chabough left for Chicago and eastern points last night.

Mrs. Yates, wife of C. E. Yates of Lincoln, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. M. M. Frey, New York City, is stopping at the Barker hotel.

S. M. McConnell and Mrs. McConnell of Chicago are guests at one of the hotels.

The Katie Putnam company, enroute to Sioux City, stopped at the Barker yesterday.

Eleven members of Stuart Robson's company are making the Barker their headquarters.

C. H. Wanner of the Rock Island has gone to Chicago, to return with his wife, who is visiting relatives there.

Miss Charlie Ralston, Miss E. Irving, Miss I. Campbell, are ladies registered at the Barker from New York.

J. W. Sprague and E. J. Stearns, accompanied by their wives, left for Salt Lake City yesterday on a special train.

Nebraska used at the hotel are: W. Miller, Neligh; Ben L. Hamilton, Gothenburg; John W. Tremplin, St. Paul; P. C. Erickson, Brewster; J. S. Adams, Geona; E. Baldwin, Lexington; W. H. Skidmore, Nebraska City; Sanford Parke, Spencer; George A. Mead, Fremont; J. W. Lash, Auburn; George Elliott, Valentine; H. H. Wallace, Tekamah; P. J. Rooney, Dayton; Robert Byers, Holdrege.

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